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Prison Methods in New York State. By PHILIP KLEIN. "Columbia University Studies in History, Economics and Public Law." New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1920. Pp. 420. \$3.50.

This interesting study is regarded by the author as supplementing the well-known comprehensive works of Wines and Dwight "by intensive treatment of a more circumscribed area." Dr. Klein makes a careful distinction between criminology—what we know about offenders—and penology—what we do to them—and devotes himself almost exclusively to the latter. In a logically organized presentation he deals with various aspects of penology as they have developed in New York State. The ground appears to be covered quite adequately with the exception of one serious omission. There is no discussion of probation. A very interesting thesis advanced and defended by Dr. Klein is this. "The theoretical causes account for the more important and more fundamental changes. . . . It was only the minor changes that we find based on administrative and so-called 'practical' reasons." The concreteness of the work, which has been made possible by the painstaking study of original documents, renders this a useful book, especially for students and general readers. The specialist will find in it rather little that is new.

STUART A. QUEEN

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Japan and the California Problem. By T. IYENAGA and KENOSKE SATO. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1921. Pp. vi+249. \$2.50.

After a brief introductory statement the authors enter upon an illuminating discussion of Japanese traits and philosophy of life which stand out as a real contribution to a better understanding of our Japanese immigrants. Unfortunately, instead of building up their volume around this discussion of the mental attitudes of the Japanese and the modifications that result under American environment, the authors turn to a review of Japan's Asiatic policy, and in the remaining chapters depart but little from the customary method of analysis of the Japanese problem.

The book throughout is marked by a fairness and sanity in its point of view that is highly commendable. The chapter on assimilation brings out the interesting fact that American-born Japanese children, according to a recent study, are in height, weight, and general physical

development superior to children of corresponding ages in Japan. More facts of this kind showing the bodily and mental changes that are taking place among the Japanese in this country would have added greatly to the value of the book.

What is needed is a study of Japanese immigrant heritages illustrated by a wealth of concrete material along lines worked out by Park and Miller in their recent volume *Old World Traits Transplanted*. Such a study of the Japanese immigrants under the direction of Japanese who possess the scholarly equipment and fair-mindedness of Dr. Iyenaga and Mr. Sato would go far toward furnishing the fundamental information needed for an intelligent grasp of the Japanese problem on our Pacific Coast.

J. F. STEINER

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Community Organization. By JOSEPH KINMONT HART. Initial volume of "Social Welfare Library," EDWARD DEVINE, editor. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1920. Pp. 230. \$2.50.

This is a book which will be a disappointment to many who have been looking for a discussion of the recent developments in the organization of local community forces. The title is misleading. The content of the volume has little to do with the peculiar problems of the local community. It is an essay on the philosophy of social reform.

The term "Community," throughout, is used in an ambiguous sense. Most of the time it implies simply any large social group, but particularly a nation or state. At other times it reverts to the concept of a local community without any apparent recognition of the distinction. In this usage it illustrates the current failure in much present-day discussion to differentiate clearly between the problems of the local community and those of the nation or the state. The problems of modern education, industry, religion, etc., are in some respect, problems for the nation, in other respects problems of the state, and in still others, problems of the local community. Mr. Hart treats all phases as "Community" problems, apparently oblivious of the distinction.

The chief solution suggested, however, for meeting the problems is a local community council, a piece of machinery that manifestly can function only locally. And yet the particular tasks that he sets before this local community council are, many of them, tasks which can be performed, if at all, only by a national agency.

In view of the extent to which community councils are now being advocated it is interesting to note the particular type of council that